THE NEW YORK and LIVESPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this

The BALTIC Capt Describes.

The ATLANIAC Capt Oliver Extrage.
The BALTIC Capt Jesup Constroin.
The BALTIC Capt Jesup Constroin.
The ABRIATIC Capt James West.
These ships having been built by contrast expressly for the These ships having been built by contrast expressly for the extraction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed and their accompositions for passengers are use qualed for elegance and enfort.

Price of grants from New York to Liverpool in first cabin, Price of grants from New York to Sand 20 guineas areas, \$500. From Liverpool to New York, 30 and 20 guineas are specified until paid for. The ships of this iron have improved water both buildings.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING. ## CATURDAY Nev. 7, 1857 WEDNESDAY DA. 21, 1857 WEDNESDAY Nev. 1, 1857 WEDNESDAY Nev. 11, 1855 WEDNESDAY Nev. 21, 1857 WEDNESDAY Nev. 22, 1857 WEDNESDAY Nev. 22, 1857 WEDNESDAY Nev. 23, 1857 WEDNESDAY Nev. 23, 1857 WEDNESDAY Nev. 23, 1857 WEDNESDAY Nev. 23, 1857

For Proight or Passage, apply to

EDWARD & COLLINS, No. 55 Waller, N. V.,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & Go.,

No. 2 Austic Friers, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & Co., Paris,

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold,

there, bullens, speeds, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless
there, building are signed therefor, and the value thereof ex
pressed therein.

Steamboate and Bailroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW JERSEY— Convecting a New Hampton with the Delaware, Lacks-warms and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh

vame and Westers Railroad, and at Easter Wall valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT. commencing Oct 28, 1872—Leave FALL ARRANGEMENT. commencing Oct 28, 1872—Leave Rew-Yeak for Easten and intermediate piaces from Pier No. 2, Beath River, at 74 and 12 m. 12 m. and 34 p. m.; for Somerville by above trains and at 5 p. m.

The above pains comment at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jerk Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Court-leaves Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Court-leaves Railroad, which leaves New York from the foot of Court-leaves Railroad at 74 a. m. only 2 for Lebias Valley Railroad at 74 a. m. only 2 for Lebias Valley Railroad at 74 a. m. and 12 m.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

The mount of the m

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE, via STONING-THE REAULIAK MAIL LINE, via STONING-tron, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—inland route-te-thertext and most direct—carrying the Eastern Mail.

The steamers FLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joed Stone, and commodorate. Capt. W. H. France, in connection with the Stonington and Providence and Boston and Providence Ral-ada, leaving New-Fork daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier E. 2 North River, first wharf above Battery-piace, at io doods a.m., and Stonington at 8:30 p. m., or on the arrival of the mail the which leaves Boston at 5:30 p. m., or on the Arrival of the mail The COMMODORE, from New-Fork, Monday, Wednes-by and Friday. From Stonington, Tuceday, Thursday and starday.

the PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and

Pricey.

Presengers proceed from Stormgton per retirced to Providence and Boston in the Express Mail Train, reaching said piaces a dvance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early morning lines connecting North and East. Passengers and prefer it remain on board the steamer, ealoy a night's remails to the proceeding the season of the steamer, ealoy a night's remails on the steamer, ealoy a night's remails to the steamer, ealoy a night's remails turbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Botonington in the fill a m. train, connecting at Providence with the II a. m., a beganger master process.

LUSHING RAILROAD—Leaves Fulton Mar-

LUSHING KAILKOAD—Leaves I diton Mari-late wharf by steamer Island City, at 6:45, 8 and 10 a.m. ad 1. 4 and 5:30 p.m.; the care leave Flushing (L. 1) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boal a Hunter's Point. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM M. SMITH, Receives.

her 19, 12%, Frains will issue Chambers at. Station as follows: Express trains 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Albany Mail and Freight Train 7 a. m.; Albany Passenger Train, 11:30 a. m.; for Freight Train 7 a. m.; dalbany Passenger Train, 11:30 a. m.; for Bong Sing, 943 a. m. and 4 p. m.; for Foughkeepris, 12:30 and 5:50 p. m.; for Fee kallil, 5:30 p. m. The Ponghkeepris, 12:30 and 5:50 p. m.; for Fee kallil, 5:30 p. m. The Ponghkeepris, 12:30 and 5:50 p. m.; for Rew York leave Troy at 5:30 a. m. and 1:15 and 5:45 p. m.; for Kew York leave Troy at 5:30 a. m. and 1:15 and 5:45 p. m.; for Albany at 7 and 2:25 a. m. and 1 and 6:10 a. m.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONG ISLAND RAILEOAD.—FALL and

LAND ROUTE-NEW-YORK to PROVI-DENCE, &c.—On and after Oct. 25, 1837, Train of the PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD and FISHKILL RAILROAD will have Bartford after the arrival there of the Express Train of the New York and New-Haven and New-Haven and Hartford and Springfield Railroad, which leave New York at 3 a m. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD. Bumn er arrangement commercing June 3, 1857.

Tains leave Depot corner of White and Coutre-sta:

13 a.m.—Express Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williamsbridge.

15 p. m.—White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

Leave 25th. t. Stations.

1615 p.m.—White Plains train, stopping at all Stations.

Leve 25th-at. Station:
163 a.m.—Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
1500 a.m.—Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
1500 a.m.—Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
1500 p.m.—Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Stations.
1600 p.m.—Croton Fall: train, stopping at all Stations.
1600 p.m.—Williamsbridge train, stopping at all Station

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAPLEDAD CO., 27th at and 4th av.—New York, Oct. 16, 1857

NOTICE.—CHANGE of TIME of the NEW-YORK and BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN—On and after SONDAY, Oct. 19, the Evening Express Tonin for Boston, via the Hoven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th at and Chav. at three ten (3:10) p. m., instead of four twenty 41:20 JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT, 12J.
COMMENCING OCTOBER 19, 1837.
Reation in New-York corner 27th-st and 4th-av.,

Parsenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 6th av., estimate on 27th st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK

For New-Haven, 7:20, 9:29, a. m., (ex.), 12:45, 5:30 (ex.), 3:45 and 4:39 p. m. For Bridgeport, 7:20, 8:29 a. m., (ex.), 12:45, 3:10 3:45 (ex.), and 4:30 p. m. For Millford, Stratford, Fairfield Southert and, Westport, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 5:49, 4:30, 5:35 p. m. For Darison of Greenwisch, 7:20 m. 12:45, 5:40, (ex.), 5:35 p. m. For Darison of Greenwisch, 7:20 m. 12:45, 3:40, (ex.), 3:45, 4:30, 5:35 p. m. For Stanford, 7:20, 5:20 (ex.), a. m.; 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:45, 4:30, 5:35 p. m. For Port Chaeter and Intermediate Stations, 7:20 a. m.; 24, 5:46, 4:30, 5:35, 6:35 p. m. For Boston, 8:20 a. m. (ex.), 5:10 p. m. (ex.), For Hartford and Dyringfold, 8:20 a. m. (ex.), 5:10 p. m.; 5:10 p. m. (ex.), and 5:10 p. m. (ex.), bo Northampton For Canal Railroad, 3:20 a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. 5en Northampton For Canal Railroad, 3:20 a. m. (ex.) and 3:10 p. m. For Dambury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20 a. m., 12:45 and 3:10 p. m. For Dambury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20 a. m., 12:45 and 3:10 p. m. For Dambury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20 a. m., 12:45 p. m.

From New-Haven, 5:39, 7, 9:35 a. m.; 1:30 (ex.), 4:30, 8:35 p. m. (ex.) From Bridgenort, 6:10, 7:49, 10:18 a. m.; 2:07, (ex.) Erom New-Haven, 5:30, 7:49, 10:18 a. m.; 2:07, (ex.) £25 (ex.), 5:25, 9:30 p. m. (ex.) From Port Chestes, 5:27, 6:43, 7:28, 8:36, 11:34 a. m.; 6:37 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD.—The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, ronnecting the Allentic cities with Western, North western and South-western States by a continuess Bailway direct. Tals Road also connects at Pittaburgh with cally line of Steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Clevoland and Sandusky with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes—naking the most direct, cheapest at rehable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

ATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

Part Class—Boots, Show, Rate and Capa, Johanney, St.

LATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.
Phar Class - Boots. Shows, lists and Gars. 75 couts p.
Books Dry Goods (in bours, bales and trauks).
Drags (in bores and bales). Feathers Furs &c.
Excent Class - Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and
Ticking (in original bales). Druss (in casks). Hardware, Lescher tin rolls or boxes, Wool and Sneep
Pets eastward, &c.
Bring Class - Anvis, Stock, Chains (in casks).
Bring Class - Anvis, Stock, Chains (in casks).
Bring Class - Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Boef and
Posk (in casks or boxes, Eastward). Lard and
Posk (in casks or boxes, Eastward). Lard and
Lard Oll, Nalls, Soda Ash, Guruan Class, Tar,
Pitab, Rosin &c.

100 B.

Pitch, Rosin &c.

Phorn &! 4 bbl. until further notice,

Gains - to extra \$\pi\$ 100 ib until further notice.

Corros - \$2 \$\pi\$ bale, not exceeding 500 to weight, until further

terros.—82 of bale, not exceeding 500 in weight, until further notice.
In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be particular to mask the package "Via Pennsylvania Radirond." All Goods can signed to the Agents of this Rood at Philadelphia or Philadelphia will be forwarded without detention.

Principle will be forwarded without detention.

Principle Agents Highris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn., 1. F. Fass & Co. St. Louis. J. S. Miladell & Son, Evansetlin, 10d.; Dunesmir Bell & Co., and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, 183.; B. C. Meddrum, Madison, 1nd.; Sprignan & Brown, and Iswin & Co., American, N. W. Graham & Co., American, Ohie; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilbyrd, Beston; Leech & Co., No. 14 Arior House, New York, and No. 1 William St., New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia, Magraw & Boons, Baltimore; Geo. C. Franciscus, Pittsburgh

H. HOUSTON General Freight Acent, Philadelphia, Hay J., 1398.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
The Principly anis Railroad contects at Pittograp with railtook to and from St. L. uis, Mos. Atom. Galema and Chicago,
R. Frankfert, Lexington and Louisville, Ry.; Three Mante,
Medicon Lexivette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton,
Pringiald, Reliefontaire, Gandinsty, Toleca, Cleveland, Columbes, Zincaville, Massillou and Wooder, Ohio, also, with
the spean packet boots from and to New Cricon, St. Leuis,
Louisville and Circinnati.
Through Trackets for the East can be had at any of the sheye,
brethened places in the West.

Photomed places in the West
Photometry Will indition the aborders, most expeditions and
subgrable route between the East and West.
PROM NEW-YORK TO CHURN 4T1 IN 39 HOURS.
PROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 45 HOURS.
PROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 45 HOURS.
PROM NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 45 HOURS.

a low as any other Honte, and bile city, and bile in the hories of this city, to Tricker, by farther becomesters, may be had at the the PERNEYLNANIA SAIL-SOOD,

NEW-JERSET RAILEGAD-For PHILA-

nd checked is minuted in accurace of the time of leaving.

NEW WIDE-GAEGE ROUTE from NEWYORK to ROCHESTER. The ROCHESTER and
SENESER VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in conaction with the Buffale, Corning and New Tork, and New
Tork and Krie Ballroads. forms a direct route from New-Lord

Richat Office, foot of Donnest, and a lervey Giy.

Berray Giy.

Bargage checked through.

Breights will be irransported between New-York and Roches er with dispaten. Any information desired in regard therets an he obtained by calling on the General Fright Agent of the few-York and Krie Railroad, Eric Buildings; or G. S. TAP-PAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 199 Broadway.

Ro trains on the Buffalo, Coming and New-York Railroad on Sunday.

J. A. REDVILLD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—On and a siter Monday. June 15, 1837, and until further notice, Fas-senger Treins will leave pier fost of Dunne-st. as follows, Vin.; DUNKIRK EXPRESS, as 6 s.m., for Bunkirk. BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 s.m., for Bunkirk. MARL, at 9 s.m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stitune.

and intermediate stations.

EMIGRANT at 5 p.m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and interme-

EMIGRANT at 5 p.m., for Dunkirk and Buraio and Intermated estations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DALLY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

RIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p.m., for Dunkirk, every day.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p.m., for Burkirk, every day.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 5 p.m., for Burkirk, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Einstra with the Elastica, Caccandaigns and Niegars Falls Railroad, for Niegars Falls; at Binghanton with the Syracus and Burghanton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Coraing with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Editord, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lacks; wanns and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellaville with the Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT of BUCHU!-HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Discusse of the

Geneys
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for General Weakness
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for a 1 diseases arising

Excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from HF LMBOLD'S Extract of Bucha for all diseases arising from HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bucho for Secret and Dolloate Dis-

nie.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bachu for Loss of Mersory.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Power.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Universal Lasgitude of the Muscular System
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Eucha for Norvous and Debili-

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bucks for Wesk Nerves and

Nemblirg.
HELM ROLD'S Extract of Suchu for Wakefulness.
HELM BOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all Districting Allnerts.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, price \$1 per bettle, dedverea to any address. Address letters.

B D HELMBOLD, Gasunist.

Bepot, No 52South 19th-st. below Caestant st. Philadelphia.
Sold by Druzgists and Dealors everywhers. Beware of coun-

R. R. -DIARRHGA, CHOLERA MOR-R. R.—DIARRENOA, CHOLLER ANDRABUS, or painful Discharges from the Bowels, are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by RADWAY'S READY
RELIEN. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rhenmatiam, Farnlysis, Lumbaro, Gout, Neurasigis, Tooth-Asia, Swodien Joints and Peins and Weakness-in the Back, Spine, or
Ridney; Pains ground the Liver, Plenisy, Hearthum, and
Pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will in a Fains of all Rinds, RAVATS are the property of the saure.

B. R. N. No. 2.—RADWAYS RENOVATING RESOUTE.

E. R. R. No. 2.—RADWAYS RENOVATING RESOUTE.

VENT, for the Cure of Chronic Diseases—uncle as Servictions and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumptive and other Affections of the Lungs and Throat, Induration and Entergement of Parts, Reuralgia, Eruptive and verious Diseases of the Skiu, Dys-

pepsia.

R. R. No. S.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most sefe and reliable Pills in use, and will ours effectively and quick—Contiveners, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Bowels, Dwappia, Liver Complaint, Disease of the Heart, Kidneys, Female Complaints, &c. Whenever the system is cott of order, a top of HADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularly.

RADWAY & Co.,

No. 180 Fulton-st., up-stairs, New-York.

CANDS' SARSAPARILLA-The ORIGINAL and GENUINE ARTICLE—This celebrated extract will speedly purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vig r to the system, and gradually, but surely, extripate disease. Prepared and sold by A. E. & D. SANDS, Drusgists, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold size by

Legal Notues.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CONWAY, inte of the City of Savannah, Georgie, deceased, to present the same with condiers thereof to the subscriber, at his shop, No. 482 Pearlest, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New-York, the second day of June, 1857.

June 3—law@mM ROGER McGUIRE, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER It. SIMMONS, lake of the City of New-York, decased, to present the same with reunders thereof to the subscriber, at the effice of J. S. Carpentier, u.d., No. 15 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on the first threat of January north, Dated New-York, on the city of New-York, or ork, 18th day of July, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS,

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all per-ions having claims scalnet the exists of CURTIS HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, descared, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Kmer-con's Prichard, No 3 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2rth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the results day of September 1877.

or before the 20th day of March hext.—Dated New-York, t weiffli day of September, 1877. ATHANIEL WRIGHT, Executors. seld lawford WILLIAM EMERSON, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all per-having claims against ALLEN 3, LOUNSBERY, late of Somerville, Fayerts County, State of Tennessee, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its office, No. 301 Broome et., in the City of Now-York, an or before the twenty-fourth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1857.

1022 law Sould EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A PURSUANCE of all titles of each controlled to the County of New York, Notice is bereby circh to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. 870NE, late of the Oity of New York, widow, deceased, to present the same with wonchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 11 Chiffest, in the City of New York, on or heliore the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the lish day of October 1857.

12 LawEmb! CYRUS W. FIELD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of IN PURSUANCE, of an order of the currogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims sgains. AMY HAWKHLEST, labs of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with southers thereof, is the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., Commission Paper Morchants, No. 16 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next. - Daied New-York, the 2rd for a faquest, 1807 and Invited.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is berely given to all parsons having claims against JOHN J. O'BRIEN, isse of the City of New York, merchant, decreased, to present the same, with vocakers themsel, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 180 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of Manuch next — Dated New York, on a cast of August, 1807. JAMES O'BRIEN, Administrator, and I lawfand!

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE CON TINENTAL HANN agt THE BADGER STATE BANK, summous for a money demand on contrast. (Com. not screed to the defendant above named: You are hereby summous and required to make it the complaint in this section, which will Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not surved) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this setion, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the city and Country of Sew-York, at the City bill in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summer on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you said to answer the said compaint within the time sorresail, the plainting in this action will take playment assinely you for the plainting in this action will take playment assinely you for the said compaint of the said to can see the plainting in this action. Will take play the said to can be a first of the complaint of the sound of this action.

Dated New-York, Oct 15, 1857.

BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER,
The complaint in the above cattlied action was fined in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of October, 187.

city lawsem

EMENEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER,

EMENEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER,

City lawsem

EMENEY, HUMPHREY & SUPLER,

City Lawsem

Y. SUPREME COUNTY FREDERICK

N. SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK

Y. SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK

ON ATDELL ast. THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Summons for money demand on contract (company). The the Defendants above named: You are asreby successively—To the Defendants above named: You are asreby successively—To the Defendants above named: You are asserby successively and in the office of the Circle of the City and County of New York, at the City Had in the city of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subserbers at their citics, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days above the service of this subserbers at their citics, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you full to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the pointain in this action with taking degenerate gainst you for the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Dollars with interest thereon from the first day of Decimbers, 1857, beside the coats of this action.—David New York, June 24, 1857.

BARNEY, HUMPHEMEY & BUTLER,

The complete is the above entitled Paintiff's attorneys.

The complete is the above entitled action was also in the size of the Cary and County of New-Lora also said on the Sd day of October, 1877.

BARNEY, HEMPHREY & SUPLESA,

of lowfwith

CUPREME COURT—Kings Connty.—JOSIAH
OAKES arainst ROSWELL HOVEY, Corneling R. Hust
and Charlette Hust, his wife, Abraham R. Hust and Mary B.
Hust, his wife, Joseph Platt, James Denesdorf, Besjamin F.
The max, Marceline Fyor, James Anfield, Patrick C. Nollings
and John Merton.—To CORNELIUS R. HUNT and CHARLOTTE JUNT his wife, and JAMES DEZENDORF: You
are been by summoned and required to answer the compilator in
this action, which was fird in the other of the Clerk of the
County of Kings, on the 28th day of October, 1837, at the city
Hail, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your neswer to the said compilator in the subscribers at their office, No.
83 Wall street, in the city of New York, within twenty days
of such service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day
of such service; and if you fail to asswer the said compilator
within the time aforesaid, the plaintill in this action will apply

New-York Daily Tribune.

Bayard Taylor in Northern Europe.

No. XXXV.

DRONTHEIM AND BERGEN. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 15, 1857. Wa spent another day and a half in Drontheim, before re shipping on the same steamer for Bergen. With the exception of a trip to the Lierfess, or hals of the Rid, however, it was by no means a satisfactory sejourn. The hotel was full, and we sould only get quarters in the billiard-room, through which other guests were continually passing and re-passing. Two small boys were quite inadequate to the service; the table d'hôte was the scantiest I ever saw, and the charges at the rate of three dellars a day. The whole of Sunday was epent in an attempt to recover our carrioles, which we had left behind us on embarking for Hammerfest. The servants neglected to get them on Saturday evening, as we had ordered, and in the morning the man who had the key of the warehouse went into the country, taking it with him. The whole day was spent in waiting and searching, and it was only by unremitting exertions that we succeeded in putting them on board in the evening. Owing to this annoyance, I was unable to attend service in the Cathedral, or even to see the inside of it. I was told that other travelers had had the same d ffieulty.

Our drive to the Lierfoss in the evening we exquisite enjoyment. The valley of the Nid, behind Drontheim, is one of the most carefully cultivated spots in Norway. Our road led up the stream, overlooking rich levels of grain and hay-fields, studded with large and handsome farm-houses, while the lower slopes of the hills, and the round, moundlike knolls scattered along their bases, were farmed to the very summit, steep as they were. The whole scene was like a piece of landscape gardening, full of the loveliest effects, which were enbanced by the contrast of the gray, sterile mountains in which the picture was framed. The soft, level sunshine, streaming through the rifts of broken thunder-clouds in the west, slowly wandexed over the peaceful valley, here lighting up a red roofed homestead, there a greve in full Summer foliage, or a meadow of so brilliant an emerald that it seemed to shine by its own luster. As we approached the Lierfors, the road was barred with a great number of gates, before which waited a troop of ragged boys, who accompanied us the whole of the way, with a pertinacity equal to that

of the little Swas beggars.

The Nid here makes two falls, about half a mile spart, the lower one being eighty and the upper one ninety feet in hight. The water is of a dark, elivegreen color and glassy transparency, and so deep that at the brink it makes huge curves over the masses of rock in its bed without breaking into the faintest ripple. As you stand on a giant bowlder above it, and contrast the swift, silent rush with the thundering volume of smber-tinted spray which follows, you feel in its full force the strange fascination of falling water—the temptation to plunge in and join in its headleng revelry. Here, however, I must admit that the useful is not always the beautiful. The range of smoky mills driven by a sluice from the fall had better be away. The upper fall is divided in the center by a mass of rock, and presents a broader and more imposing picture, though the impetus of the water is not so great.

The coast between Droatheim and Bergen is on the whole much less striking than that further orth, but it has some very grand f slands are, with few exceptions, low and barren, out the coast, deeply indented with winding flords, lowers here and there into sublime headlands and precipitous barriers of rock. Caristiansund, where we touched the first afternoon, is a singularly picturesque place, built on four islands, separated by channels in the form of a cross. The bare, rounded masses of gray rock heave up on all sides behind the houses, which are built along the water's edge; here and there, a tree of superb greenness shines against the colorless background, and the mountains of the mainland, with their tints of pink and purple, complete the picture. The sun was burningly hot, and the pale-green water reflected the shores in its oily gloss; but in severe storms, I was told, it is quite impossible to cross from one island to another, and the different parts of the town sometimes remain for days in a state

of complete isolation. I rose very early the next morning to have a view of Molde and the enchanting scenery of the Romedal fiord. The prosperous-looking town, with its large, square bouses, its suburban cottages and gardens, on the slope of a long, green hill, crowned with woods, was wholly Swiss in its appearance; but the luminous morning vapors, hovering around the Alpine peaks in the east, entirely hid them from our view. In this direction, lies the famous Romedal, which many travelers consider the grandset specimen of Norwegian scenery. Unfortunately, we could not have visited it without taking an mire week, and we were apprehensive lest the one weather, which we had now enjoyed for twenty-four days, should come to an end before we were done with the Bergenstift. It is almost unexampled that travelers have made the voyage from Droutheim to the Varanger Fiord and back without a sloudy day. While we have perpetual daylight, the tourists we left behind have been dreached with continual rains.

Aslesund is another island-port, smaller than Christiansund, but full as picturesque. The intense heat and olearness of the day, the splendor of the sunshine, which turned the grassy patches on the rocks into lustrous veivet, and the dark, dazzling Mue of the sea, belonged rather to Southern Italy than to Norway. As we approached Bergen, however, the sky became gradually overcast, and the evening brought us clouds and showers. Not far from Aslesund was the castle of Rollo, the conqueror of Normandy. All this part of the coast is Viking ground: from these flords went forth their piratisal dragons, and hither they returned, laden with booty, to rest and carouse in their strongholds. They were the buccaseers of the North, in their time-bold, brave, with the virtues which belong to courage and hardibood; but course, cruel and brutal. The Viking of Scandinavian song is a

splendid fellow; but his original, if we may judge from his descendants, was a stupil, hard-heated, hetful and dirty giant, whom we should rather not have had for a companion. Harold Haarfager may have learnt, in Constantinople, to wash his face and somb his beautiful hair, but I doubt if many of his followers imitated him. Let us hope that logeborg changed her dress occasionally, and that Balder's temple was not full of fless—that Thorsten Whingson placed before his guests something better than fladbrod and raneid butter, and that Björn and Frithiof acted as honestly toward strangers se toward each other. The Viking chiefs, undoubtedly, must have learned the comfort of cleanliness and the delights of good living, but, if such habits were general, the nation has greatly degenerated since their time.

We staid on deck until midnight, notwithstand. ing the rain, to see the grand rock of Hornelen, a precipice 1,200 feet high. The clouds lifted a little, and there was a dim, lurid light in the sky, as our steamer swept under the awful chiff A vast. indistinct mass, reaching apparently to the zenith. the summit erowned with a pointed tower, resembling the cathedral of Drontheim, and the sides scarred with deep fissures, loomed over us. Now splintered spire disengaged itself from the gloom and stood defined against the sky; lighter strenks marked the spots where portions had slid away; but all else was dark, uncertain and sublime. Our friendly captain had the steamer's guns discharged as we were abreast of the highest part. There were no separate echoes, but a tremendous peal of sound, prolonged like the note of an organ-pipe, and gradually dying away at the summit in humming vibrations.

Next morning we were sailing in a narrow strait, between perpendicular cliffs, fluted like basaltic pilars. It was raining dismally, but we expected nothing else, in the neighborhood of Bergen. In this city the average number of rainy days in a year is two hundred, Bergen weather has become a byword throughout the North, and no traveler ventures to hope for sunshine when he turns his face thither. "Is it still raining at Bergen?" ask the Dutch skippers when they meet a Norwegian captain. "Yes, blast you; is it still blowing at the Texel ?" is generally the answer.

We took on board four or five lepers, on their way to the hospital at Bergen. A piece of oil cloth had been thrown over some spars to shield them from the rain, and they sat on deck, avoided by the other passengers, a melanchely picture of disease and shame. One was a boy of fourteen, upon whose face wart-like excrescences were be ginning to appear, while a woman, who seemed to be his mother, was hideously swollen and disigured. A man, crouching down with his head between his bands, endeavored to hide the seamed and knotted mass of protruding blue flesh which had once been a human face. The forms of leprosy, elephantiasis and other kindred diseases which I have seen in the East and in tropical countries, are not nearly so horrible. For these unfortunates there was no hope. Some years, more or less, of a hife which is worse than death, was all to which they could look forward. No cure has yet been discovered for this terrible disease. There are two hospitals here, one of which contains about five hundred patients, while the other, which has recently been erected for the reception of cues in the earlier stages, who may be subjected to experi-mental courses of treatment, has already one hundred. This form of leprosy is supposed to be produced partly by an exclusive diet of sa't fieb, and partly by want of personal cleanliness. The latter is the most probable cause, and one does not wonder at the result after he has had a little experience of Norwegian filth. It is the awful curse which falls upon such beastly habits of life. I wish the Norwegians could be made Museulmans for a while, for the sake of learning that eleanliness is not only next to godliness, but a necessary part of it. I doubt the existence of filthy Christians, and have always believed that St. Jerome was atrociously slandered by the Italian painters. But is there no responsibility resting upon the clergymen of this country, who have so much influence over their flocks and who are themselves clean and proper

seourged by venereal diseases. Certainly I do not remember a place where there are so few mentall, strong, and well made as the people generally are-without some visible mark of disease or de formity. A physician of the city has recently endeavored to cure syphilis in its secondary stage by means of inoculation, having first tried the experiment from himself, and there is now a hospital where this form of treatment is practiced upon two or three hundred patients—with the greatest success, as another physician informed me. I intended to have visited it as well as the hospital for levers, but the sight of a few cases around the door of the latter cetablishment so sickened me that I had no courage to undertake the task.

Let me leave these disagreeable themes, and my that Bergen is one of the most charmingly picturerque towns in all the North. Its name, "The Mountain," denotes one of its most striking features. It is built upon two low capes, which project from the foot of a steep mountain, two thousand feet high, while directly in its rear lies a lovely little lake, about three miles in circumference. On the end of the northern headland stands the fortress of Bergenhuus, with the tall square mass of Walkendorf's Tower, built upon the foundations of the ormer palace of King Olef Kyrre, the founder of the city. The narrow harbor between is erowded with fishing vessels-during the season often numbering from six to eight hundred and beyond, the southern promontory, quite covered with houses. rises steeply from the water. A public grove, behind the fortress, delights the eye with its dark green mounds of foliage; near it rise the twin towers of the German Church, which boasts an age of nearly serea hundred years, and the suburbs, on the steep mountain-side, gradually vanish among gardens and country villes, which are succeeded by farms and grazing helds, lying under the topmost ridge of bare rock. The lake in the rear is surrounded with the country residences of the rich merchants - succession of tasteful dwellings, each with its garden and leafy arbors, its flowers and fountains, forming a rich frame to the beautiful sheet of water. Avenues of one old lindens thread this suburban paraduse, and seats, placed at the proper points, command views, of which one knows not the leveliest. Everything has an air of ancient comfort, taste and reposa. One sees yet the footsteps of mighty Hansa, who for three centuries reigned here supreme. The northern half of Bergen is still called the "Garman Quarter," and there are very few citizens of education who do not speak the language.

With one or two exceptions, the streets are rough and narrow. There are no quaint peculiarities in the architecture, the houses being all of wood, painted white or some light solor. At every door stands a

barrel filled with water, to be ready in case of are. Owing to the great number of fishing ressels and its considerable foreign trade, Bergen is a much more lively and bushing place thes either Christiania or Drontheim. The streets are well populated, and the great square at the head of the harbor is always thropged with a motley concourse of fishermen, traders and country people. Drunkenness seems to be a leading vice. I have seen at least fifty people more or less intoxicated, in the course of short walk this afternoon. The grog-shops, however, are rigidly closed at 60'clock on Saturday escuing, and remain so until Monday morning, any violstien or evasion of the law being severely punished. The same course has been adopted here as in Sweden The price of brandy has been doubled by restrictions on its manufacture, and every encouragement has been afforded to breweries. The beer of Christiania is equal in flavor and purity to any in the world, and it is now in great demand all over

The day after our arrival, the sky cleared again, and we now have superb weather, which might well be the case, as the people tell me it had previously been raising every day for a month. The gardens, groves, and lawns of velvet turf, so long moistened, now blaze out with splendid effect in the hot August sunshine. "Is there such a "green anywhere else in the world?" asked my friend. "If anywhere, only in England-but scarcely there," I was obliged to confess. Yet there is an acquaintance of mine here, a Hammerfest merchant, who now, in this rare climax of Summer beauty, looks melancholy and dissatisfied. "I want to get back to the North," says he; "I miss our Arctic Summer. These dark nights are so disagreeable that I am very tired of them. There is nothing equal to our three months of daylight, and they alone reconcile us to the long Winter." Who will say, after this, that anything more than the fundamental qualities of human nature are the same in all climates? But from the same foundation you may build either a Grecian temple or a Chinese pagoda.

The lions of Bergen are soon disposed of. After you have visited the fortress and admired the sturdy solidity of Walkendorf s tower, you may walk into the German Church, which stands open (or did when we were there) without a soul to prevent you from carrying off some of the queer old carved werk and pictures. The latter are hideous enough to be perfectly safe, and the church, though execedingly quaint and interesting, is not beautiful. Then you may visit the Museum, which contains an excellent collection of Northern fish, and some very curious old furniture. The collection of antionities is not remarkable; but it should be remembered that the Museum has only been created within the last twenty years, and is entirely the result of private taste and enterprise. One of the most singular things I saw was a specimen (said to be the only one in existence) of a fish called the "berring-king," about twelve feet in length by one n thickness, and with something of the serpent in te appearance. The old kraaken has not shown himself for a number of years, possibly frightened away by the appearance of steamers in his native waters. In spite of all the testimony which Capell Brocke has collected in favor of his existence, he is fast becoming a myth.

Bergen, we find, is antiquated in more respects than one. On sending for horses this morning, we were coolly told we should have to wait twenty four hours; but, after threatening to put the law in force against the skyds-skaffer, he promised to bring them at 1 o'clock this afternoon. In this city of 30,000 inhabitants, no horses are kept in readiness at the post station, but are furnished by farmers somewhere at a distance. In the matter of hotels, however, it stands in the front rank of progress, rivaling Christians and Droutheim. The fare is not so good, and the charges equally high. There are two little inns, with five or six rooms each, and one boarding-house of the same size. We could only get one small room, into which all three were packed at a charge of \$1 25 per day, while for two wretched meals we paid \$1 50 each. You may judge of our fare from the fact, that one day our up was raspberry juice and water, and another, cold beer, flavored with pepper and cinnamon. Add tough beefsteaks, swimming in grease, and rancid butter, and you have the principal ingredients. For the first time in my life, I find my di-

FIRES.

TIRE IN ERGADWAY-A WOMAN EADLY EURNED-THREE PERSONS NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

gestive powers unequal to the task of mastering a

ew national diet.

About a quarter to 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, a ire broke out in the large brick building No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal street, occupied on the first floor by Kesses. Maires & O'Brien as a gentlezen's furnishing store, and R. M. Waters as a bat store: second floor by T. Gifbert & Co. as piano forte warercoms; third floor by Dr. S. B. Henderson, occulist, and Thomas & Girlan (the blind man who vends soap in the Park, rear of the City Hall; fourth floor

by Mr. Kerteen, an brotypist.

A portion of the first floor on the Canal street side of the building is occupied by Peter Archdescon, fruit

The fire originated on the third floor, is the spartnepts of Dr. Henderson, but from what cause is not yet known. It was discovered by some of the occuants of the house, and Officer Roberts of the Eighth Precinct, who was on duty at the corner of Mercer and Canal streets, hearing the servants call for meistance, quickly entered the building. The officer groped his way up stairs, and though the smoke was very dense, succeeded in reaching the third story, where at the head of the s'airway he found Mr. Gilian endesvoring to escape. The old man was going toward the fire and in a moment more would have been enveloped in the flar es. Officer Roberts seleed the blind man and sonducted him in safety to the street and again rushed nto the house. This time he got out Guisn's wife and we boys named Thomas Faming and John Rhede, she lived with Gillan. Returning again he found a ner named Christopher Wa her, who also lived with Gillan, and taking him upon his back, as he was nearly mercib's from the smoke, carried him to the street. Mrs. Henderson, wife of the Dootor, rushed down stairs, nearly sufficiented by the mache. Her face. seck and hands were badly burned. She was easreyed across the street into a lamp store, where reme ies were applied to relieve her sufferings. Capt. Turnbull subsequently conveyed Mrs. H. to the house of her friends in Howard street. It appears that Mrs. H. had been taken sick during the night and had got up, lit a lawy, and taken some medicase. She left the amp baraing on the bureas in her bedroom and retiring again soon fell asleep. In a little time thereafter he was awakened by the cracking noise cancel by the burning of wood, and jumping from bed found herrelf almost surrounded by themes. Walle endeavoring to get some valuables from her bureau ste was bursed as above stated. The Doctor in at present sheest in the country. He has an itenrance of \$1,600 on his effects, but in what company we did not loars. The lores and insurance are as follows:

Loss of Maires & O'Raies, by water, about \$20.

neured for \$5,500 in the Fulten and Stoyvenast Losoratee Cempanies. The stock of R. M. Waters is slightly das

vater. Insured fer \$8,000 in the Pacific, Wast Ru'gers and Merchants' It surance Companies.

The stock in the Place warercound escaped any very

considerable damago. Fu ly meured in Boston Com-The stock of Mr Kertson was damaged by water and smoke. Insured for \$1,000 in the St. Mark's last-

rance Company.

Mr. Archdeacon sustained considerable damage by water. Insured for \$4,500 in the Beckman Iceurance Company on stock.

The stock of Mrs Burke of 299 Canal street, adjoin irg, was damaged by water. Insured. The building in which the fire occurred, owned by Thomas Marshall, was damaged to the amount of \$1,500. Issured in the Market Insurance Company.

The stock in the adjoining stores of Mr Viets, eiger maker, and Mr. Wise, optician, sustained some de age by water.

THE HARD TIMES EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

Rents in Chicago Falling.—The hard times are tumbility down rents as well as other things. Good tensors are now at a premium in this city. A number of landlords, in view of the falling off in business of their tenants, and the financial bearing apos the trading and producing chasses, have voluntarily reduced their rents, some of them one-third. It is premiug the life's blood out of business men to ferce them to continue the cormous rentale exacted last May, when tenants supposed that money would be plenty and times prosperous.

Vacant rocums and stores can now be had from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than was asked six months ago.

The maintenance of the control of th

Mills Stopping.—A correspondent of The Chicago Democrat writes:

"The mills from Green Bay to Monomines were all shut down without a moment a warning; some of the men paid off with notes at sixty and sinety days, others with due-bills. There is not a barrel of pork, flour, or anything for the inner man, and not twenty dollars in money in the whole region. Men who are able to walk are going to Green Bay on foot, leaving their wives and chincren here with not three days provisions before them. Jobbers are leaving the woods for want of pork and flour for their help. If our amployers could not raise money they could at least-end us something to cat. Oh, if any of them get your paper and read these few lines, while at the fremost or any of your three dollar hotels, may they think of us here having their due-bills to lock at, and eating potatoes with cold water or hemlock tea."

Another correspondent writes as follows:

Another correspondent writes as follows:

"Here I am, wo king and managing two mills, for Mr.—, and my family are actually in weat of common food and clothing, and can't get even these. Oh, you can't imagine the distress and famine that will be heard from here. Here I am with nearly \$100 coming to me, and no pork, butter, flour or sugar in the house, and with two inches of show on the ground. It is hard. I thought I had a hard time in Mexico, but it was no comparison."

hard. I thought I had a hard time in Mexico, but it was no comparison."

Shinglasters.—The people of Dubuque have determined to resort to the desperate means of manufacturing a home curreccy, in the shape of notes issued by the flarbor Company, which are to be received at par by bankers and business men. This is a bold measure, and may afford temporary reli-f; but it is a very interesting question to the buider of those notes as to the value of the security that is relied on for redemption.

[Galeac Courier.

LUMBERMEN STARVING—There is suffering and prospective famine among the lumbermen of the Wiscosin lumber region. We have advices from thereup to the 19th, and hundreds of poor men have been directarged without a moment's warning, and some with neither a cent in the pocket nor scarcely any food in the house. There wil be much distress among these poor people the coming Winter. They have nothing, and no neans of getting anything. It is ind to contemplate.

[Chicago Journal.] template. [Chicago Journal. The Springfield (III.) Republican has been sur-pended; cause, finat cial embarrassment.

Housing the Houseless -- The St. Louis Deno

Housing the Housings - Inc St. Louis accommodation would be provided at the police office for the benighted hemeless, is being realized. A large room, with elementers, is being realized. A large room, with elementers of the City Hall. The measure was noncestry and the dictate of common charity.

At the Philadelphia City Gas Works, the management have determined to employ an additional sneader of men instead of discharging any. The system of five hours' labor per day will be instituted.

The Macon (Miss.) Citizen says: We understand

The Macon (Miss.) Citizen says: We understand that over twenty hands have recently been discharged from the employment of the South Western Rairroad Con pany in the city, on account of the hardenes of the times. We learn also that the Macon and Western Railroad Company will, in a few days, discharge some of their workmen.

The La Crosse National Democrat says: Business and travel are on the increase on the Upper Missi-dippl. The Prairie ou Chlen packets take the lead, and are now errowded with freight and passengers. The Gaicea lite has less passergers but plenty of freight.

The New-Redford Mercury says: The Wansatta Mills in this city, which have been i'r neveral weeks working five days out of six in the week, have discharged this week about half of the whole number of their hards, which is usually about five handed. The wages of those who remain will be reduced, but to remecy this loss the corporation has generously made a reduction upon the tente of their houses leased as burding-houses for the operatives.

The New Bedford Standard rays that the Cordage Company have suspended operations at their extensive are well in that city, and discharged all their hands.

Company have suspended operations at their extensive rope walk in that city, and discharged all their hands. OIL WORKS SUSPENDED—Owing to the greenure of morey matters, the Breckenndge Coal and Oil Company at this place were compelled to saspeadon Saturday last. This is to be deeply regretted, as it throws a great number of workmen out of employment. However, we think it will not remain so long, as we understand they will resume again as soon as money matters get somewhat easier. [Covington Jour. RESULTS OF THE PANIC.—We noticed the arrival of 109 steerage peasergers who came out from New York in the steamship Columbia, which reached this port yesterday afters or. This is perhaps, the advance guard of the thousands that have been through each of business at the North, and who will be driven South in search of employment. We may expect large reduction

business at the North and who will be driven South in search of employment. We may expect large reducirements of this class of our popusation by every steamer, as well as by other modes of conveyance. A perion of the late arrivals applied for ledgings at the Guard-House last night having no place to say their heads, and, on being questioned by the Mayer this morning said they had come to the city in search of or ployment, and not having been abies to find any, were compelled to throw themselves on the charity of the city for a night's beging

[Klarkeston Erming Ress. Oct. 24.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF WILMINGTON, There are upwarded sixty vessels now lying in Wilmington, N. C., owing to the deficiently of gesting freight abroad. This is the largest number that has been in that port for some time.

The La Grange Reporter says that on the line of Georgia and Tennessee last week coun was selling at 25 cents and wheat at 50 cents per bushel.

We learn by a letter from the agent of the Deleware and Hudson Canal office at Ros fort that there is not as much coal there by 60,000 tans as there was last.

THE HOP. H. S. FOOTE RETURNING TO THE ADMINISTRATION — The gentleman addressed a large company of gentlemen and ladies at Memphis, Tena., a few days ago, on political topics, at the invitation of a number of gentlemen of the American party, with which he has recently sympathized and acted. As was to have be a anticipated, from the teor of a circular published some more hashese, and adversed to the Americans of his adopted State Giversor Poots advises the disbanding of the American experience, and adversed to the American to the interest of the control of the American experience, and adversed to the American experience of the expediency of joining heads with the Democratic perty in upholding the vital interests of the construction and Gev. Was ker relative to the Kansas policy of the latter expressing his exite confidence in its ultimate approval by the great body of the Scathern per ple.

Nachington States, Oct. 21.